

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Vol. XXVI.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1911.

No. 38.

THE CHOLERA SITUATION.

The extension of cholera in southern Europe continues. The presence of the disease has been officially reported in Roumania at Braila on the Danube River, and in Spain in the Province of Tarragona. In Italy cases have recently been reported in Milan city and Province.

No case of cholera has arrived at a port of the United States since the one reported as arriving at New York on the steamship *Red'Italia* August 18, 1911. The last cholera bacillus carrier detected among immigrants at quarantine also arrived August 18 on the same vessel.

NEW YORK.

Passed Asst. Surg. von Ezdorf reports that bacteriological examination of steerage passengers, for the detection of cholera bacillus carriers proved negative for the steamships *Mendoza*, from Genoa, Naples, and Palermo, which arrived at New York September 8; the *San Giorgio*, from Naples and Palermo, arrived September 12; the *Oceania*, from Trieste, Patras, Almeria, Spain, and Algiers, arrived September 12; and the *Prinzess Irene*, from Naples and Gibraltar, arrived September 13.

PELLAGRA: AN INVESTIGATION OF A LOCAL OUTBREAK IN KENTUCKY.

By R. M. Grimm, Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

The following is a brief report upon an investigation of a "local outbreak" of pellagra, which occurred in southeastern Kentucky during the spring and early summer of 1911. The investigation was brought about by the appearance or by the recognition of a large number of cases of pellagra in this section of the State at this time. It was conducted under orders of the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service and upon the request of the secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky and the Representative from the congressional district in which the cases occurred. The time spent upon the investigation was from August 12 to August 30, 1911, and during this time the pellagra situation was looked into in the counties of Whitley, Knox, and Bell.

These three counties are located in the southeastern portion of Kentucky along the Tennessee and Virginia lines, which is the most mountainous section of the State. Each county is traversed by the

111 (1421)